

Vol. XXXIV

JULY, 1939

No. 11

The Masonic Craftsman

*Published Monthly at Boston,
Massachusetts, in the Interest
of Freemasonry*

In This Issue: The Pennsylvania Controversy



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Declaration of Principles

[Formulated in February, 1939 by the Grand Masters Conference at Washington, D. C., and adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on March 8, 1939.]

Freemasonry is a charitable, benevolent, educational and religious society. Its principles are proclaimed as widely as men will hear. Its only secrets are in its methods of recognition and of symbolic instruction.

It is charitable in that it is not organized for profit and none of its income inures to the benefit of any individual, but all is devoted to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of mankind.

It is benevolent in that it teaches and exemplifies altruism as a duty.

It is educational in that it teaches by prescribed ceremonials a system of morality and brotherhood based upon the Sacred Law.

It is religious in that it teaches monotheism, the Volume of the Sacred Law is open upon its altars whenever a Lodge is in session, reverence for God is ever present in its ceremonial, and to its brethren are constantly addressed lessons of morality; yet it is not sectarian or theological.

It is a social organization only so far as it furnishes additional inducement that men may forgothar in numbers, thereby providing more material for its primary work of education, of worship, and of charity.

Through the improvement and strengthening of the character of the individual man, Freemasonry seeks to improve the community. Thus it impresses upon its members the principles of personal righteousness and personal responsibility, enlightens them as to those things which make for human welfare, and inspires them with that feeling of charity, or good will, toward all mankind which will move them to translate principle and conviction into action.

To that end, it teaches and stands for the worship of God; truth and justice; fraternity and philanthropy; and enlightenment and orderly liberty, civil, religious and intellectual. It charges each of its members to be true and loyal to the government of the country to which he owes allegiance and to be obedient to the law of any state in which he may be.

It believes that the attainment of these objectives is best accomplished by laying a broad basis of principle upon which men of every race, country, sect and opinion may unite rather than by setting up a restricted platform upon which only those of certain races, creeds and opinions can assemble.

Believing these things, this Grand Lodge affirms its continued adherence to that ancient and approved rule of Freemasonry which forbids the discussion in Masonic meetings of creeds, politics, or other topics likely to excite personal animosities.

It further affirms its conviction that it is not only contrary to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, but dangerous to its unity, strength, usefulness and welfare, for Masonic Bodies to take action or attempt to exercise pressure or influence for or against any legislation, or in any way to attempt to procure the election or appointment of governmental officials, or to influence them, whether or not members of the Fraternity, in the performance of their official duties. The true Freemason will act in civil life according to his individual judgment and the dictates of his conscience.

NEW ENGLAND
Masonic Craftsman
ALFRED HAMPDEN MOORHOUSE, *Editor*
MEMBER MASONIC PRESS ASSOCIATION
27 Beach Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone HANcock 6451

VOL. 34

JULY, 1939

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OBIT A light has gone out. Jacob Hugo Tatsch, Director of Education and Librarian of the Grand Lodge A.F.&A.M. of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, one of the keenest Masonic minds in America, died suddenly in London, England, Monday, July 17, 1939.

Deputized by the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington to represent it at the ceremony of installation of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England on July 19, Brother Tatsch had looked forward with keen anticipation to his first visit to that country.

His Masonic activities covered the entire field of contemporary Masonic education, to which he brought unbounded zeal, a virile mind, sound knowledge of Masonic history past and present, a facile pen, and rare executive and administrative abilities. His place will be difficult if not impossible to fill. His services were invaluable to the Craft in this country. Probably no Masonic writer has written so prolifically nor been so widely quoted as this distinguished Mason.

The entire Craft will mourn the passing of a goodly man and THE CRAFTSMAN will particularly miss the companionship of one of its firmest friends.

BREAK Time brings all things. Nine years ago four men, each presiding over the editorial destinies of a Craft journal, conspired or were inspired to establish a symposium wherein could be discussed various and sundry matters pertaining to the fraternity.

It was a happy inspiration—and productive. Moreover, the ties between the four men have been close and cordial. Respecting each other's opinions and giving through their columns, monthly, a mature opinion on Masonic topics, the East, Midwest and Far West have contributed much through this medium to contemporary Masonic literature.

Now Time steps in and James A. Fetterly, editor of *The Milwaukee Tidings*, one of the four collaborators, because of failing health has found it necessary to drop his editorial duties and devote himself to its restoration. The loss to his three companions is very great indeed, for his qualities of heart and head were compelling in their sincerity and dependability, his loyalty unswerving. Seldom is it the privilege of men to acquire so warm and faithful a fraternal relationship as that existing between these four, one of whom has seen neither and two only one of the others. Nothing but the tie of Freemasonry has bound these men together,

but that tie has brought to each a delightful relationship, the memory of which will brighten future days immeasurably.

The symposium will continue with three writers for the present; later, when a suitable representative, presumably in the South, is found, a new foursome will be formed. Meantime, it is devoutly hoped that our editor emeritus will by the grace of God quickly recover his health and take much joy in the retrospective memories of those happy days of fraternal fellowship since 1930 when first the four companions metaphorically met.

VISIT King George VI, "first among his equals and a Mason," and his gracious Queen have paid America a visit and departed. The charm distinguishing these visitors captivated all who saw or met them, and what was thought by some to be a dubious experiment turned out to be indeed a royal progress.

Whatever England's faults may be her rulers during recent years have typified a graciousness of living and charm of personality of which the millions throughout her vast empire may be justly proud. Above politics, the focal point of a great Empire, they can and do meet all alike with a sincerity and simplicity which is throat-gripping.

George VI may under the grace of Providence live to see many and fateful years of English history. He will face them with the same confidence that is felt by all who care passionately for the true England that shall play her new part among the liberal-minded peoples of the world.

Two years ago on the occasion of the Coronation England's poet laureate wrote a worthy lyric which is particularly appropriate at this time, when in the midst of world alarms and after the historic visit of her King and Queen to these shores, a revealing glimpse of British character has been shown:

*No man can praise her, she is full of fault;
No man can blame her, she is full of good,
Kindness, stupidity and hardihood,
Wisdom and gentleness, the sweet and salt.
She grows more wise and gentle, growing old.
New stars arise, to light her to exalt
The Life within her borders above gold;
New buds are springing from the ancient wood.
To these, and to her new-crowned King and Queen,
Be blessing upon blessing, late and soon,
The hundred millions of her virtuous dead
Watch over her and guard her as she goes.
That which has been
Is past, another England lies ahead,
With beauty on her bosom as a rose
And sunrise springing at her setting moon.*

The New England Masonic Craftsman magazine is published monthly. It is devoted to the interests of Freemasonry, and the brotherhood of man. Entered as second-class matter October 5, 1905, at the Post-office at Boston, Massachusetts, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The subscription price in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Foreign subscription is Three Dollars. Twenty-five cents a single copy.

Address all letters to the New England Masonic Craftsman, 27 Beach Street, Boston, Massachusetts. For the news and advertising departments call HANcock 6451.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Alfred Hampden Moorhouse, Editor and Publisher.

A Monthly Symposium

How Can the 'Sore' Stayaway be Redeemed?

ALFRED H. MOORHOUSE
BOSTON

The Editors;
JOSEPH E. MORCOMBE
SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. RAPP
CHICAGO

THE "STAYAWAY"

By ALFRED H. MOORHOUSE
Editor Masonic Craftsman, Boston

WHAT a curious question: "How can the 'Sore Stayaway' be redeemed?" withal one which has troubled many a Master and others concerned with the good of the Craft.

That there should be stayaways in a fraternity which is based upon the tenets of brotherly love may seem strange but it is indubitably true; even in private family life divergencies of views and stubborn selfishness have caused individuals within it to break away from the blood tie that by all the laws of Nature should bind them closer than all others, and stay away—to their subsequent remorse and unhappiness.

Some of the most poignant chapters in human history and much of the mutual misunderstanding among men and nations, is due to unwillingness to seek a common ground of mutual interest upon which to meet. Soreness then is nothing but a phrase to describe ignorance—an unwillingness to abide by the eternal verities, straying away from straight thinking and the path of Truth which lies at the base of all religious or decent living.

Not until it is too late do men often come to a realization that in the material things of life there is no permanent satisfaction—that the short span allotted to them on this sphere is but a prelude.

Masons are no different to other men. The same pride and hypocrisy and all the ills that flesh is heir to actuate their performance. Some of the evidence surrounding quarrels that make them "sore," and the childish pettiness that prevents them from seeing eye to eye with their fellows is pitiful in its portrayal.

One man objects to the physical and mental processes or the color of the clothes of another—seeing in him only that which he dislikes. Another mayhap assumes a superiority which chafes. More often than not Pride in many cases steps in to prevent reconciliation of differences and a hurt which might easily have been cured grows to a sore which festers with time and makes impossible any semblance of real brotherhood.

To "redeem" men whose minds apparently cannot be made to meet can best be accomplished by removing all possible causes of friction, to prevent the cause rather than cure the ill,—to practice at all times in all places precepts of the Craft. When that happy day arrives then indeed will the millennium be here

and brethren who are members of the great Masonic family will, being able to see eye to eye on the larger things of life, seek the companionship of their brethren and be happy in an association containing the essence of right living.

The Man of Galilee came to earth to help solve this problem—and they crucified Him. How any mortal can accomplish redemption of others is too large a problem for this writer. He can, however, point out that by firm adherence to the principles set before him at the Holy Altar of Freemasonry his example will to that extent make some contribution to the general good of mankind of whom the "stayaway" is but a part.

THE GENTLE ART OF GETTING "SORE"

By WM. C. RAPP

Editor Masonic Chronicler, Chicago

HOW to redeem the stay-away who is sore? Some of them are past redemption; others are not worth trying to redeem; still others, and they probably constitute the majority of the disaffected, will be cured by the ministrations of time. There are so many reasons, both real and imaginary, for getting sore that our query cannot be answered without knowledge of the particular grievance that brought on the unhealthy state of mind described in the vernacular as being "sore." We might as well expect the medico to restore physical health without knowledge of cause or symptoms.

In the first place, no one can deprive a man of the great American, or rather human, privilege of getting sore, even though it generally indicates an inferiority complex. There are preventatives, of course, and cures too, as varied as the causes involved. Conciliation always is worthy of a trial, and a friendly conversation will frequently clear away misunderstanding, as well as give opportunity to correct conditions that have given rise to displeasure, if there be reasonable ground for complaint.

The chronic sorehead is generally a terrific tax on the patience of the brethren—men who can find more things about which to become disgruntled than would occur to the average man over a period of years: men who can detect an intentional slight or insult in the merest triviality; men who apparently have a mental chip on their shoulders at all times; men who seem to be unhappy unless they are engaged in a rumpus with someone. Yet these are not usually the hardest indi-

viduals to placate. Having given vent to their displeasure and relieved their minds by this method they promptly forget their grievances. A little jollying and patting on the back will frequently result in coaxing them back to a normal state of mind. But they are a great trial.

More difficult are those whose soreness is directly traceable to disinclination to abide by the will of the majority; men who apparently consider their judgment better than that of their fellows; men who cannot tolerate an honest difference of opinion. These are a stubborn lot. Reasoning is effective in some cases, but firmness is necessary in handling them. In aggravated cases there is little recourse except to let them go their way.

Many men nurse imaginary grievances against their fellows. Instinctively a trifle ashamed of their feelings, they do not disclose their flimsy peevishness, and thus are apt to drift into the stay-away group. The antidote is to discover their secret grouch, if it is possible to do so—the rest is easy. Daylight will clear away such mists, and it is well known that the hardest troubles to bear are those which do not exist. This class is well worth watching.

Then there is the man who dislikes or gets into an altercation with a single individual, and thereupon vents his wrath upon the entire organization and everybody connected with it. This is particularly true if the man with whom he is out of harmony is an active and prominent worker or official. It is difficult to say what should be done with this sort of an individual, unless figuratively he should be shot at sunrise.

So it goes. Plenty of other classes of soreheads might be cited, but what to do about them is another matter. Diplomacy, conciliation, the exercise of brotherly love and other virtues could be recommended—but a little soreness will always remain.

SOME ARE BEYOND HOPE

By JOS. E. MORCOMBE

Editor *Masonic World*, San Francisco, California

“HOW Can the Disgruntled Stayaway be redeemed?” This our topic, if exhaustively discussed, would be subject to many definitions and reservations. It might be necessary to first examine the word “dis-



gruntled” with a further analysis of the many variations of soreheadedness. The chronic cases would require differentiating from those that are acute and that usually run a short but severe course. The method of treatment for all the differing manifestations would require great care in statement, and knowledge not always of the equipment of those called upon to prescribe.

The average Lodge stayaway is a different proposition. Pressure of occupation, requiring constant attention, will account for some who are slated among the perennial absentees. There are others who have hon-

estly wearied of attendance, and who can not easily resume a habit which was dropped merely with intention of securing change for the time being. These are within the limits of redemption—the one by an easing of personal affairs, the other by an effort of will, aided perhaps by a bit of persuasion.

We come next to the stayaway who has grown indifferent; who has definitely lost interest in Masonry and all its activities. He still does not come within the hopelessly soreheaded class. If such a one is amenable to reason, judicious effort by a brother wise and experienced may possibly restore a lost regard for the Craft and an attendance at Lodge.

A more serious phase of the question is encountered when one finds the meetings of his Lodge unprofitable, so far as he is concerned. He believes the returns do not justify the giving of time necessary for attendance. It is well to face the truth that there are many serious-minded brothers, who have by no means lost faith in Masonry, but who find that there is little or no gain of mental or moral values from Lodge attendance. To bring these back as active and concerned members will require a real change in outlook and policy on part of the Lodge. It may be found that the body itself has lost sight of Masonic duties, privileges and the possibilities of arousing and maintaining interest, and has descended to a mean and poverty-stricken life as a Craft body. In such case we can conclude that the Lodge needs to be redeemed rather than the stay-at-home brother.

We can now consider the real problem—the “sore-head” who is not longer active or present. But it will be noted, almost without exception, that this individual sneakily values the fraternal relationship, and would make known his connection therewith. He wears the emblem of Masonry conspicuously displayed, though he neither thinks, acts or speaks in terms of the fraternity. The cause for his grouch may have been a personal disagreement with another Mason, an imagined slight within the Lodge, or a resentment aroused because the brethren refused to be swayed by his opinions or expressed desires. Any of these things, or a score of others, that to the sensible fellow would be trivial in nature and effect, being nurtured in a suspicious and poorly balanced mind, is for this one sufficient cause for a sore-headedness that increases with time, and of which non-attendance is the outward sign.

How redeem such a one? One might retort, “What for?” Why urge such a touchy and unsocial person to attend Lodge, with a certainty that he will bring annoyance and perhaps discord as his companions? Better a lesser number of harmonious brothers than a larger showing, of whom one or more are bent on disputations or cutting speech; who are concerned only to bring dissension where otherwise fraternal accord would prevail.

Masonry can do much for those who seek a constant agreement. But not even the most potent of Masonic influences can cure or change the diseased mind and mean disposition of a wanton disturber. And the alternative of redemption is damnation!

The Pennsylvania Controversy

By R. W. DAVID MCGREGOR

Having discussed the question as to the “Precedence of Grand Lodges in America,” we will now consider the question of *priority* in the establishment of regularly constituted Freemasonry in this country, which was discussed at length by M:W: Brother Joseph E. Perry in his address to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on June 8, 1938, under the above heading, in which he propounded the following questions:

1. Did Pennsylvania have either a Masonic Lodge or a Grand Lodge as early as 1731?
2. Did Pennsylvania have the earliest Masonic Lodge or a Grand Lodge in the United States?
3. Was there any regular or duly constituted Freemasonry in Pennsylvania before 1734?
4. Is the present Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania entitled to precedence over the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts?

As will be seen, the first three questions, whichever way they are answered, have no relation to the fourth.”

It will be well to keep the last paragraph in mind, as the fourth question has virtually no place in the discussion relative to priority, and may be entirely dismissed from present consideration.

The first two questions, which can be answered in the affirmative, are simply teasers, in that it matters little whether there existed any self-constituted, time-immemorial Masonic Lodges, in any of the American Colonies before the year 1731, since the whole question hinges on their *regularity*, as set forth in the third question, which is the crux of the Pennsylvania controversy, and a correct answer to which will determine, not the place in the order of precedence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, but the place of Pennsylvania in the order of priority as to the establishment of regular and duly constituted Freemasonry in America.

Those two questions appear to have been introduced solely for the purpose of presenting the claim that Massachusetts had had records, now missing, of a lodge in Boston in the year 1720; only three years after the establishment of the Grand Lodge in London, which up to 1724 had not issued a warrant for a single lodge in the English Provinces and none for abroad until 1729; therefore this lodge, if it did exist, could not have been a regularly constituted lodge, nor is it claimed that it was, but is mentioned only in anticipation of putting the 1731 lodge of Philadelphia in the same class as an unwarranted lodge, and to place it second to Massachusetts in the order of priority of irregular lodges.

As to the regularity of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania. M:W: Brother Perry states that “Massachusetts says that the Pennsylvania Masonry was probably not authentic until 1734,” and proceeds to quote Franklin’s letter of November 28, 1734, written in the name of the lodge in Philadelphia, and addressed to the Right Worshipful Grand Master and Most Worthy and Dear Brethren of Massachusetts, which he interprets as

“asking the latter in substance to legalize the kind of Masonry then extant in Pennsylvania.”

He does not, however, give the personal letter written by Franklin to Price on the same date, the statements in which are also involved in this discussion. We therefore reproduce it here for the sake of a fuller comprehension of the situation.

“Dear Brother Price; I am glad to hear of your recovery. I hoped to have seen you here this fall, agreeable to the expectation you were so good as to give me; but since sickness had prevented your coming while the weather was moderate, I have no room to flatter myself with a visit from you before the Spring, when a deputation of the brethren here will have an opportunity of showing how much they esteem you.

I beg leave to recommend their request to you, and to inform you that some false and rebel brethren, who are foreigners, being about to set up a distinct lodge in opposition to the old and true brethren here, pretending to make Masons for a bowl of punch, and the Craft is like to come into disesteem among us unless the true brethren are countenanced and distinguished by some special authority as herein described.

I entreat, therefore, that whatsoever you shall think proper to do therein may be sent by the next post, if possible, or the next following.

I am your affectionate brother and humble servant
(signed) B. Franklin, G.M. Pennsylvania.”

The present writer discussed the Franklin letters in the November 1926 issue of the *Master Mason*, pages 955 to 961, and is quite surprised to find them presented by M:W: Brother Perry as proof that “the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge officially repudiated whatever claim it might have had under the Daniel Coxé commission of 1730 or under any other authority.”

Let us first consider Franklin’s situation at that time in relation to the Masonic Fraternity.

He had been made a Mason on February 1, 1731, in St. John’s Lodge No. 1 of Philadelphia, a lodge which was presumably constituted by R:W: Brother Daniel Coxé in 1730. He became very active in the lodge and was appointed Junior Grand Warden on June 24, 1732, and elected the fourth Provincial Grand Master on June 24, 1734, at which time he was engaged in publishing the first American edition of the “*Constitutions of Freemasons*.”

As has already been shown the deputation to Coxé was not only for the constitution of lodges, but also provided for the periodic election of a Provincial Grand Master in all or any of the three Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, after the expiration of Coxé’s deputation on June 24, 1732, at which time the Philadelphia brethren elected William Allen to succeed Coxé as Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania, followed by Humphrey Morrey in 1733 and Benjamin Franklin in 1734.

It would appear that St. John's Lodge No. 1 of Philadelphia had assumed some of the dignity of a Grand Lodge by applying Grand Lodge titles to its regularly elected officers.

Franklin's letter was signed by him as G.M. "at the request of the Lodge," not of a Grand Lodge, and again on June 16, 1737 a letter to the public condemning the fake Masonic ceremonies that resulted fatally in Philadelphia, was signed by the Grand Master, Deputy Master and Grand Wardens "on behalf of all the members of St. John's Lodge of Philadelphia," and not of a Grand Lodge.

Two important Masonic events occurred during Franklin's year as Provincial Grand Master.

In the first place his Masonic authority had been challenged by "some false and rebel brethren in Philadelphia, who are foreigners, being about to set up a distinct lodge in opposition to the old and true brethren here."

Franklin was not able to produce any documentary evidence, apart from the records of his lodge, to show that they had derived their authority from London, the deputation to Coxe being not then available.

This is what is referred to in his letter to the Grand Lodge Officers of Massachusetts, when he stated that Masonry in Pennsylvania "seems to want the sanction of some authority derived from home."

The second event was the receipt by Henry Price of another deputation that year from the Grand Master in London, extending his Masonic authority to All America, as announced in the Boston prints.

We are not informed as to the date of this announcement or in which of the four Boston newspapers, the *Gazette*, the *Journal*, the *News Letter*, or the *Rehearsal*, it appeared, nor has that particular item been found in the available files of those newspapers.

Taking the newspaper item at its face value, and presuming it meant that Price had been appointed SUPREME Grand Master over All America, the Brethren of Philadelphia hastened to give expression to the loyalty of the *old and true brethren* there, and to congratulate him on this appointment.

At the same time they asked for a deputation or charter, not for the establishment of regular Freemasonry there, but "to confirm the privileges they at present enjoy of holding annually their Grand Lodge, choosing their Grand Master, Wardens and other Officers, who may manage all affairs relating to the brethren here."

They thereby sought to make sure of their standing as regular Masons in what appeared to them to be a new set-up in the government of Freemasonry in America, at the same time seeking to forestall any possible attempt on the part of the *false and rebel brethren* of Philadelphia to secure a warrant from Price.

Their petition was not for a constitution to hold a lodge, with Benjamin Franklin as its first Master, as stated in the records of St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.⁷⁶ Neither was it a petition for the healing of an irregular unwarranted lodge, nor was it for the granting of a deputation as Provincial Grand

Master to one who had illegally assumed, or had been irregularly elected to that office in Pennsylvania.

It was nothing more than an urgent request made to what appeared to them to be a newly constituted superior Masonic authority, derived directly from the Grand Master in London, for an acknowledgment of their regularity as *old and true brethren*, be it in the form of a deputation or charter or "whatsoever you shall think proper to do therein," so that by making it public they might the more effectually prevent well-meaning people from being deceived by those imposters who were offering to make Masons for a bowl of punch.

In order to assure themselves of the validity of Price's Masonic authority, they requested the Massachusetts brethren to furnish them, at the same time, with a copy of the R:W:Grand Master's first deputation (for New England), and of the instrument by which it appears to be enlarged (to All America), "witnessed by your Wardens and signed by the Secretary."

There was nothing however in that petition to justify the assertion that "The Pennsylvania Grand Lodge officially repudiated whatever claim to regularity it might have had under the Daniel Coxe commission of 1730."

Such an assertion naturally implies the existence of a lodge, a Grand Lodge and a Grand Master in Pennsylvania, before the writing of the Franklin letters, and admits that they not only made, but did really have, some claim to regularity.

Although Franklin had expressed a fear that "the Craft is like to come into disesteem among us unless the true brethren are countenanced and distinguished by some special authority," and had urged that the request be promptly responded to, it was not until March 27, 1735, four months later, that the public in Philadelphia were informed of Franklin's appointment by Price as Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania, as formally announced at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, said to have been held in Boston on February 21st of that year.

This appointment may have been made any time from early in December 1734 to February 21, 1735, and no doubt Franklin would have been advised of it directly, before it came to the notice of the editor of the *Weekly Mercury* through the medium of the Boston prints.

The great wonder is that Franklin did not anticipate that indirect and dilatory source of information, by using the columns of his own newspaper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, in order to make it known at the earliest possible moment, he being so anxious to put a stop to the activities of the false and rebel brethren in that city.

It was surely not due to any innate modesty on Franklin's part, for he was never accused of that failing.

There must have been some other reason or reasons for not broadcasting the fact that he had received a commission from Price, for the postage of which he had charged the Lodge account with 14/-, and the one that seems most feasible is that either Price failed to send a copy of his authority to act in the premises, or that it fell short of what they had reason to believe he had been empowered with; in that it did not give him any authority to grant deputations for Provincial Grand Masters or to assume any authority over existing Provincial Grand Lodges or Provincial Grand Masters.

The latter reason seems more apparent when we consider the fact that the brethren of Philadelphia continued on the even tenor of their way, conducting the affairs of their lodge in the same way and manner as they had hitherto done.

Price's deputation to Franklin, would no doubt have been of the same nature as the first deputation granted to Price as Provincial Grand Master of New England, in that he would not be limited as to the term of service, but would be subject to the will and pleasure of the grantor, as it was in most cases on record, and Franklin would have continued to serve as the first Provincial Grand Master under the new regime, until he resigned or was replaced by another appointee.

Such however was not the case, for the brethren of Philadelphia held their regular Annual Communication on June 24, 1735, and elected James Hamilton as the fifth Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania, to succeed Franklin, whose term expired on that date.

It is quite apparent, therefore, that Price's authority was not accepted by the brethren of Pennsylvania as superior to their own, nor was Pennsylvania Masonry in any way indebted to him for its existence as a regular body.

If, as M:W:Brother Perry stated, "Pennsylvania Masonry was probably not authentic until 1734," its admitted regularity after that date was not the result of anything that Price had done, but was the continuance of regular Freemasonry instituted in Pennsylvania in 1730, by the authority of R:W:Brother Daniel Coxe's deputation, granted to him by the Grand Master of London early that year.

We expect that this statement will be questioned on the ground that there exists no positive documentary evidence that Coxe had constituted it.

The loss of the first minute book (Liber A if you please) of St. John's Lodge in Philadelphia is greatly to be regretted, since there is no other available record as to the actual date and by whom it was constituted, other than the Treasurer's account book, containing items dating back to February 1, 1731.

We know that Coxe got a deputation as the first Provincial Grand Master in America, which went into effect June 24, 1730; that he was a resident of West New Jersey from that date until early in December.

It seems incredible that he would fail to exercise the power which he had solicited in the name of the brethren in these Provinces by constituting at least one lodge before making another visit to London, where he was toasted at a meeting of the Grand Lodge as Grand Master of America, just three days before Franklin was admitted to membership in the Philadelphia Lodge, and over two years before Price got his deputation for New England.

There can be very little doubt, if any, that a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was duly constituted in Philadelphia in 1730, a lodge that became quite popular among the young business and professional men of Philadelphia and continued to exist for many years.

Franklin's desire to get from Price some official document that would be unquestionably recognized as authoritative as to the regularity of Pennsylvania Masonry, was apparently not fulfilled, and his fears as to the Craft being brought into disesteem was all too soon

realized, by what became known as the "Reese Tragedy," whereby the death of a young man of that name was the result of the diabolical acts of those false and rebel brethren of whom Franklin had complained, and who were described in 1737, by the then Provincial Grand Master, R:W:Brother Thomas Hopkinson, as "some ill-disposed person in the city, assuming the name of Free Masons, who have for some years imposed upon some well-meaning people, under the pretence of making them Masons."⁷⁷

William Bradford's *Weekly Mercury* openly cast false and scandalous aspersions on the Fraternity at large and Franklin in particular, in keeping with the Anti-Masonic agitation his father was then carrying on in New York.

A natural result of that agitation was the creation of a strong prejudice against the Fraternity, a discontinuance of publicity as to its greatly circumscribed activities, and a marked loss of interest on the part of some of its membership.

In an effort to revive that interest, after the storm had subsided, Franklin applied for and received a deputation as Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania, from R:W:Brother Thomas Oxnard, who had been appointed Provincial Grand Master of North America, "with full power to nominate and appoint his Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens, and in our name and stead to constitute lodges in North America," but with no power to appoint Provincial Grand Masters.

The deputation was issued to Franklin on July 10, 1749, and in accordance therewith he assembled a Grand Lodge on September 5th and announced the names of those he had appointed as Grand Lodge Officers, all of whom were members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, and all but one had been previously recorded as officers of the old Grand Lodge.

This had the effect of arousing William Allen out of his lethargy. He had been recognized the nominal head of the Craft for many years and naturally resented his being supplanted by Franklin.

He promptly applied to Lord Byron, Grand Master of London, for a deputation as Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania, which he eventually received and presented at a meeting of the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia, presided over by Franklin on March 13, 1750, with three lodges under his jurisdiction in Philadelphia.

Franklin yielded to that superior authority, satisfied that his action had stirred Allen to action, by whom he was appointed Deputy Grand Master, and continued as such for several years, the other minor officers retaining their places.

It was this act of superseding Oxnard's appointee, that led the officers of the four lodges in Boston to make a formal protest to the Grand Master of London, to which we have already referred at length.

There is no ground whatever for characterizing those two petitions of Franklin and Allen as other two instances of *official repudiation* of any claim to regularity under Coxe's deputation.

They were simply a recognition of the fact that Freemasonry had suffered from the force of untoward circumstances and that it was deemed necessary to

⁷⁶ Massachusetts Grand Lodge Proceedings, Vol. 1, p. 4.

⁷⁷ Pennsylvania Gazette June 25, 1737.

secure from some Masonic authority a deputation to revive it again in Philadelphia.

It seems altogether unreasonable and entirely futile to try and bolster up the unfounded claims of Price and Pelham as to the original founding of regular Freemasonry in America, by seeking to discredit the regularity of a lodge existing in Philadelphia at least thirty months before the lodge in Boston was constituted.

The Philadelphia lodge had all the ear marks of regularity, and many well-educated intelligent men of high standing in the community had become members of it, such as Allen, Franklin, Bond, Cadwalder, Hamilton, Hopkinson, Morrey, Shippen, etc.

Is it to be supposed that those men of business acumen and professional training could have been so easily imposed upon, and that it took quite some time for any one of its forty-two members to find out from the "General Regulations of the Grand Lodge in London" (1723, clause VIII), that it was necessary to obtain a Grand Master's warrant, before they could join in forming a new lodge, or in maintaining an unwarranted one, without being looked upon and treated as rebels?

Had the brethren in Philadelphia no good and just reason to speak of themselves as old and true brethren, members of a true lodge, as opposed to the false and rebel brethren in that city?

Did Price seek to enforce the Regulation that required irregular and rebel brethren "to humble themselves, as the Grand Master shall in his prudence direct," if he thought they were irregular, before he approved of them by his warrant?

With a full knowledge of this requirement, did Franklin give the least inkling in his letters to Price that he thought such an "humbling" might be inflicted upon him?

Did he not as a regular Provincial Grand Master address Price as an equal, requesting him to submit proofs of his Masonic authority superior to his own?

Is it to be thought for one instant that Franklin would presume to reprint and publish "The Constitu-

tions of Freemasons" by special order, from his own lodge and for the use of the regular lodges in America, without being himself a regular Freemason?

Would the regular Masons in Boston and elsewhere throughout the Colonies encourage a rebel brother, by entering into negotiations with him anent the sale of those books, before Franklin had written those letters to Price, which are held up as proofs of his irregularity?

Is it not quite clear therefore that the regular Freemasons in America including those in Boston, considered the Freemasonry in Philadelphia as quite regular?

It was not until some sixteen years after Franklin had championed the cause of regular Freemasonry in Philadelphia that the idea of his being irregular was put forth by Pelham, the Grand Secretary of Boston, when he set out to make all kinds of claims as to Massachusetts Freemasonry being the progenitor of all regular Freemasonry in America.

Some few years ago the principal argument against the Pennsylvania claims as to priority, was that Coxe was not in America during the entire period for which he was appointed Provincial Grand Master, 1730 to 1732, and therefore could not possibly have constituted a lodge in Philadelphia.

In *The Builder* of November 1924, the writer presented for the first time, documentary evidence to show that Coxe did return and was a resident of West New Jersey some eight months of the year 1730, and from the records of the Board of Proprietors of West New Jersey it was later found that with the exception of three or four months in the winter of 1731-32, when he made another short visit to London, he presided at the meetings of the Board through to June 1732 and later.

This is mentioned here to correct an error in Gould's revised *History of Freemasonry*, published by Scribner in 1936, in which M:W:Brother M:M: Johnson states that during the balance of the term of his (Coxe's) Commission (from June 24, 1730) he remained in England. (Vol. V. p. 310.)

Massachusetts representing the oldest organized Freemasonry on this continent, with a suite of distinguished brethren. Sovereign Grand Commander and P.G.M. Melvin M. Johnson of the A.A.S.R., N.M.J., will also be present from Massachusetts.

More than three times the capacity of this, London's largest auditorium, would be necessary to accommodate all who would like to be present on this historically memorable occasion, the account of which will duly appear in these columns. Such a demonstration of fraternity among men is a striking illustration of the truth that there are many men of good will who are consecrated to a world dedicated to something beside the forceful imposition of autocratic rule upon peace-loving people.

That the new Grand Master will have the best wishes of all members of the fraternity goes without saying.

"AS IT WAS BEGINNING"

BOSTON 1733

A Play by Reginald V. Harris K.C. Past Grand Master and Grand Historian, Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.
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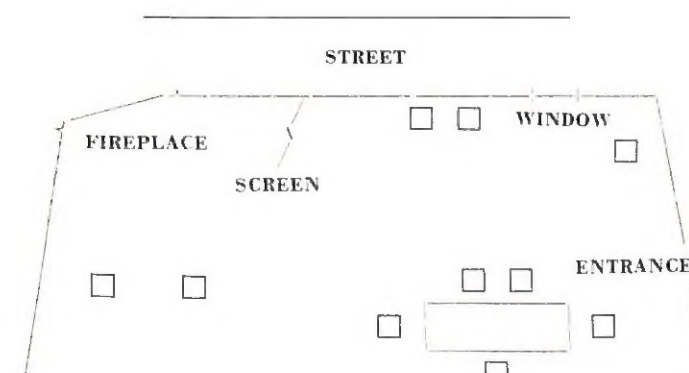
CAST (in order of entrance)

EDWARD LUTWYCH, proprietor of Bunch of Grapes Tavern, King's St., purchased from Wm. Coffin in 1733.
JOHN LITTLEJOHN, tavern boy.
JAMES GORDON, "made in Boston," J.W. of the First Lodge, 1733; W.M. Dec. 1733; G.W. of G.L. Feb. 24, 1735; D.G.M. 1736.
JOHN QUANE, G.W. of G.L. 1733.
ANDREW BELCHER, son of Hon. Jonathan Belcher, Governor, made a Mason in New England. D.G.M. of G.L. 1733; member First Lodge 1733.
HENRY HOPE, 1st W.M. of First Lodge 1733.
THOS. KENNELLY, G.W. of G.L. 1733.
ANDREW HALLIBURTON, a member of Kings Chapel, made a Mason in Boston before 1733.
FREDERICK HAMILTON, "made" a Mason in Boston before 1733.
HENRY PRICE, Provincial Grand Master of New England, appointed April 13 (or 30), 1733.

PROLOGUE

The General Room of The Bunch of Grapes Tavern, corner of King (now State) Street and Mackerel Lane (now Kilby Street), Boston, kept by Edward Lutwyche. Time—Friday, June 1st, 1733.

The Room is simply furnished. Only entrance is on stage left. A fireplace across right rear corner, andirons, firelog, etc. A window rear looks out on street. Folding screen stands between window and fireplace. Clock on mantle shows 6:30 o'clock. Candles in candlesticks on mantelpiece. Portrait above mantle of George II. A small table to right of centre. Chairs (high back and colonial types) along rear wall. Long table left stage front with glasses or mugs on it.



Before curtain rises, we hear a company of sailors singing a drinking song of the day—all joining in the chorus.

Come, landlord, fill the flowing bowl.
Until it doth run over.
Come landlord, fill the flowing bowl
Until it doth run over.

CHORUS

For tonight we'll merry, merry be,
For tonight we'll merry, merry be,
For tonight we'll merry, merry be,
To-morrow we'll be sober.

The man that drinks good whisky punch,
And goes to bed right mellow
The man that drinks good whisky punch,
And goes to bed right mellow

CHORUS

Lives as he ought to live
Lives as he ought to live
Lives as he ought to live
And dies a jolly fellow.
(Great applause and merriment)

1ST SAILOR: Good! Let's back to the ship or we'll all be flogged by the captain. Where lies the old tub?

2ND SAILOR: At the Long Wharf, and we'll be late.

1ST SAILOR: Good-bye, Lutwyche.

LUTWYCH: Good-bye, my lads! Come again.

1ST SAILOR AND OTHERS: We will! We will!

(They shuffle off stage and we hear their voices and laughter and singing gradually becoming fainter. Silence for a moment or two and then the curtain rises slowly. Footlights are low. Two or three candles burn on table to left of stage. Drinking mugs about, and some disorder.)

LUTWYCH: (enters, wearing long apron. He looks about, and then goes to door and calls) Littlejohn! Littlejohn! (Pause, no response.) Littlejohn! (louder) Littlejohn! (Shakes his head and goes back to his work of clearing up the room. A moment or two later Littlejohn comes running in very much out of breath. He is a short awkward youth, wears a long apron; untidy red hair.)

LUTWYCH: And where have you been? Get that tray and carry out these mugs. (Littlejohn with very little energy, picks up a tray and slowly places the mugs on it. He looks uneasily around and into each mug, as if he might like to finish it, but he dare not do so while Lutwyche is about. They both watch each other. A street door is heard to close off stage, and shortly afterwards James Gordon enters, and removes his hat.)

GORDON: Has John Quane called yet?

LUTWYCH: He was here this morning, sir.

GORDON: Did he tell you that our Mason's lodge would meet this evening here?

LUTWYCH: I had not heard of any Mason's lodge in the town. None nearer than old England.

GORDON: Do you know E. from W.?

LUTWYCH: I do, and I know the living from the dead. (Littlejohn starts at the mention of the dead.)

GORDON: It rains! (Thumb over shoulder towards Littlejohn.)

LUTWYCH: Don't heed that lazy lout! He is dull of wit and has not his throat cut!

E D I T O R I A L

INSTALLATION An event Masonically unique transpires this month at the Olympia in London, England, when H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, brother to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, is installed with all the impressive ceremonies for which the English are noted.

The recent resignation of the youngest past grand master, now nearing ninety, after a term of nearly forty years in that high office makes the event unique, for few Freemasons now living were present at his installation.

Representatives from almost every jurisdiction in the world will gather to do honor to the new Grand Master. Among them will be the Grand Master of

(Littlejohn starts violently again. He is plainly agitated and uneasy. He swallows a lump in his throat, continues his work and listens inquisitively.)

GORDON: John Quane was to inform you of our meeting that you make ready. (A door is heard to shut off stage.) Here he comes now. (A moment later, Quane is heard calling "Lutwych" off stage, and then is seen entering from L.)

QUANE: Ah, there you are. Master Henry Hope, Tom Kennelly, and Andrew Belcher will be here shortly. Bring us five tankards of English ale (throws down some coins on the table) that we may converse in private.

LUTWYCH: Your wants will be attended to. Here, Littlejohn, bestir yourself. (Littlejohn starts to clear away the mugs, using a tray, but slows up after Lutwych leaves the room, to listen to the conversation.)

QUANE: (to Lutwych, about to leave the room) Ned, we've been meeting at the Bunch of Grapes these several years past, and now that you've bought the house from Will Coffin, we should know whether you are a Widow's Son.

LUTWYCH: Yes, Master Quane, I am; made at the Goose and Gridiron in St. Paul's Churchyard in London, by Master Thomas Morris, Senior, these ten years gone, being but a serving brother and not having the Fellow Craft's, or the Master's Part.

QUANE: Well, Ned, you may yet be one of us, as I have no doubt others will be when we are better formed.

LUTWYCH: A high honor, indeed, were I but of your company, gentlemen. (Bows and goes out.)

QUANE: (Drawing a letter from his coat) James, I have good news for you, for I have word from Mr. Henry Price now in England that Lord Montague has appointed him to be Grand Master in this Province and on his return next month will form us as a regular lodge under a proper warrant as all lodges must now be.

GORDON: That is, indeed, good news.

QUANE: Indeed it is. When the others join us, we may discuss our plans (with a wink and nod towards Littlejohn) but I must be cautious lest others learn the great secrets of the Fraternity. (Andrew Belcher passes window.) Here comes Mr. Belcher now. (The door is heard opening and closing and in a few moments Andrew Belcher enters.)

BELCHER: Good day and greetings, Brother Gordon and Brother Quane. Who else of our lodge is expected?

QUANE: Only Tom Kennelly and Henry Hope; they will arrive presently for they are never late (two figures are seen passing the window). Here they are. (A door is heard to open and a few moments later Henry Hope and Thomas Kennelly enter room from L.)

HOPE AND KENNELLY: (shaking hands with Quane and Belcher and Gordon) I had thought we might be late.

(Lutwych enters with tray and five mugs which he places on the table.)

LUTWYCH: (Bowing) At your service, gentlemen.

QUANE: Thank you, we'll call you when we leave, but first bring us some writing paper.

(Lutwych retires leaving Littlejohn very busy at the moment.)

HOPE: (Looking towards Littlejohn) May we talk freely?

GORDON: Bah! He's dumb and stupid!

HOPE: Well, then, let us to business.

(Lutwych enters carrying five mugs of ale on a tray. Littlejohn becomes busy again. Lutwych places the mugs on the table in front of the five others.)

QUANE: Here is Mr. Price's letter.

"This will bring you word of my early return to Boston as it goes by the good ship 'Weymouth'. Robert Comyns, Master, now lying in the river below the Tower, to be followed within three weeks by the *George*, in which I hope to make my return home after long absence.

"Yesterday, being the 13th day of April, the Right Honorable Anthony Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of England delivered to me a Deputation nominating me to be Provincial Grand Master of New England, said Deputation being signed by his Deputy Grand Master Thomas Batson, Esq., to whom I paid three guineas and by Mr. G. Nooke and Jas. Smythe, his Grand Wardens.

"On my return home it will be my first duty to convene the Brethren of Boston and New England and to form a Provincial Grand Lodge to the end that due order and government may be established.

"By said Deputation I am empowered to constitute the Brethren now residing in New England and Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging into one or more regular Lodge or Lodges by a Dispensation or Warrant as required by the regulations of the Grand Lodge at London, as may be prayed for by Petition of the Brethren of the Lodge to be so formed.

"While in London I had the pleasure of a Visit to my Lodge at the Rainbow Coffee House, spending a convivial evening with them, and drinking my health."

The rest of the letter concerns notice to his friends and patrons of late fashions for gentlemen now designed in London which he brings with him for the gentlemen of New England at his shop at the Sign of the Brazen Head on Cornhill. (Folds up letter.)

BELCHER: This is indeed important news and we should take early steps to obtain from Mr. Price regular authority for our present lodge of which he is member.

KENNELLY: Should we not draw up a memorial to the new Grand Master and have it ready soliciting those who are now present members to sign it and such others as we know of to join with us?

HOPE: I have made such a list of brethren now in the town and members of the lodge late held here.

QUANE: Our brother Hope is a fair writer and I propose he be requested to engross a petition to Mr. Price and that we form ourselves a committee to wait upon those who are to be formed as a regular lodge.

GORDON: Admirable, provided we have approval of the names tonight of those that may become members and close examine them as to their good standing.

HOPE: I shall tomorrow prepare such petition and submit it to you in order for your signatures. I propose that we meet at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern on every second and fourth Wednesday of each month as now.

(All agree.)

HOPE: Now let us go over the list which I have made.

I have set down the names of John Waddell and Edmund Ellis, and can vouch for them all to be Masons having tried them and found them Sons of the Widow.

(All agree.)

HOPE: The next name is Andrew Halliburton reported to me to have been raised from the dead.

GORDON: Yes, and made in the old lodge at the King's Chapel nigh ten years ago along with Mr. Thomas Maloney. Have you the name of Mr. John Baker who was buried at low water mark about the same time?

HOPE: I had not heard of his being of the old lodge but will add his name. Mr. Peter Hall and Samuel Pemberton come next on the list, but I have put them down without sure knowledge.

QUANE: I can vouch that Mr. Pemberton was buried in the rubbish of the Temple.

(Littlejohn is listening in amazement, and the others realizing this, continue to speak in riddles, chuckling over the bewilderment of the stupid Littlejohn.)

BELCHER: If you have Mr. Robert Peasley's name I can vouch that his body was severed in twain.

GORDON: My brothers John and William Gordon were both fed to the vultures of the air.

KENNELLY: Mr. Peter Hall has searched for the Lost Word which so far has not been found.

LITTLEJOHN: (from back of stage, busy about nothing) What's that was lost and can't be found?

HOPE: (Ignoring him) I know the next name on my list, Matthew Young, was once in the strong grip of a lion's paw. (Littlejohn gasps.)

QUANE: Let me add the name of Mr. Frederick Hamilton who endured the sharp point of the sword at his breast the same night I did.

HOPE: My next name is Mr. John McNeal, whose throat was cut from ear to ear and I had the great pleasure of cutting it.

(Littlejohn gasps again and runs out, followed by the laughter of the others.)

BELCHER: What a gang of cutthroats we are!

(They all laugh again.)

GORDON: (rising) You will pray excuse me as I promised Parson Roger Price to attend the meeting of the Vestry of the King's Chapel tonight and it must be near finished. (They rise just as Lutwych enters.)

LUTWYCH: I trust, gentlemen, you are not leaving this early.

HOPE: Yes, we have other business but will meet again this day week.

(All agree. They put on their hats, and all except Hope take their walking sticks and depart, saying "Good night" to Lutwych.)

LUTWYCH: Littlejohn! Littlejohn!

LITTLEJOHN: (Running in out of breath) Yes, Master Lutwych.

LUTWYCH: Clear up these things and put out the lights and get to bed, it's near nine o'clock. (Exit.)

LITTLEJOHN: (now alone and trembling, examines the glasses.)

HOPE: (comes back for his walking stick and as he goes out of the door says), Littlejohn! Great night for a murder! (He draws his finger across his own throat, laughs and goes out.)

LITTLEJOHN: (picks up tray and gathers up a mug or two, goes to mantle, blows out candles nervously,

picks up candle on table and looks around fireplace and under table as if looking for something) Lost word? Can't be found! (A few steps towards centre) Throat cut from ear to ear! (A shudder) Body severed in twain! (A few steps towards door) Buried in rubbish! (Another step or two) Fed to the vultures of the air! (Another step) Raised from the dead! (Now at door, turns back, looks out of window, turns nervously and apprehensively. His candle falls off the tray leaving the stage in darkness. He drops his tray and a noise of a chair or table being knocked over is heard.) Great night for a murder!

QUICK CURTAIN.

THE PLAY

TIME

Monday, July 30, 1733, 8 p.m.

PLACE

The Bunch of Grapes Tavern, Boston
Furniture as before.

(On curtain, one candle is burning.)

LUTWYCH is discovered lighting the other candles with taper or paper lighter. When nearly finished, Littlejohn strolls in lazily and hands him a letter which he opens and reads. Littlejohn is passing out the door when Lutwych calls him back.

LUTWYCH: Come here!

LITTLEJOHN: Yes, Master.

LUTWYCH: Clean up this room! Important goings on tonight. Mr. Henry Price and his Grand Lodge will meet here tonight! There's no time to lose! Make things look spick and span!

(Both busy themselves, Littlejohn in a dazed and sleepy way, contrasted with the exertions of Lutwych. The latter places chairs as for a lodge meeting, but Littlejohn ignorant of his purpose, returns them to their former places or places them around the table. After this business for a few minutes—

LUTWYCH: (desperately) Here, you stupid owl! Go to my rooms and get a cloth for this table. (Exit Littlejohn.) Littlejohn! Littlejohn! (He returns) Get me the big Bible from the breakfast room and see that it is well dusted off! (Littlejohn nods stupidly and exits.) Littlejohn! Littlejohn! (He reenters.) Get me three candlesticks from my window ledge, set candles in them and bring them here. (Littlejohn exits.) Littlejohn! Littlejohn! (He reenters.) One more thing! Bring from my carpenter's box a small mallet as well as a square and pair of compasses; choose what may be of like size. (Exit Littlejohn.) Littlejohn! Littlejohn! (He returns again.) I forgot; we shall need my old sword; it hangs over the mantle in the kitchen. Be careful that you carry it safely, and don't cut your throat with it.

(Littlejohn nods again and goes out.)

Littlejohn! Littlejohn! (He reenters.) Bring with you the velvet hassock from the chimney corner, and make haste!

(Exit Littlejohn, lazier than ever.)

Littlejohn! Littlejohn! (He returns again.) Oh, never mind, but be quick about it! (Exit Littlejohn.) Littlejohn will be sure to forget.

LITTLEJOHN: (returns) Did you call, sir?

LUTWYCH: (angrily and waving his arms) I did not! Get along with you! (Exit Littlejohn. Lutwych hustles about, places screen in front of window, places tables and chairs, etc.)

GORDON: (enters, papers under his arm. He places the papers on the table) Did Mr. Price or Mr. Hope send you word about our meeting tonight?

LUTWYCH: I have a message from Mr. Price this past half hour, since when I have been making ready. When did Mr. Price arrive from England?

GORDON: On Friday week last past, and he brings with him authority from the Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of England, to constitute a Provincial Grand Lodge in New England.

LUTWYCH: That is indeed good news. Who else may attend this evening?

GORDON: (sitting down) Mr. Hope, Andrew Belcher, and others, the purpose being to form the new Grand Lodge and our present lodge under regular Deputation.

LUTWYCH: Then I should prepare for a good attendance. (He places small table in front of Master's chair, stage right.)

LITTLEJOHN: (enters, carrying table cloth, half-opened, candlesticks, candles, Bible, compasses, square, mallet, sword and cushion, awkwardly, dropping several articles on floor and depositing remainder in a heap on the table.) Mr. Belcher and Mr. Halliburton have arrived, sir.

(Belcher and Halliburton enter.)

LUTWYCH: (bows) Good evening, gentlemen, and welcome. (Belcher and Halliburton exchange greetings with Gordon, and sit down. Snuff is passed. Lutwych continues his work assisted stupidly by Littlejohn. The small table is placed in front of the Master, and covered with a drape or cover. The Bible, etc., are placed on the table.)

HALLIBURTON: Has not Mr. Price arrived?

GORDON: No, I saw him this morning and he is much rushed with business since his return from London ten days hence with late master tailor's fashions, but he promises a prompt attendance.

BELCHER: While we wait his arrival, let us discuss our plans. (Produces Petition.) Our good brother Henry Hope has been untiring in his endeavors. At great pains and labor, he has drawn this Petition and obtained all the brethren known to us to sign it, but as we did not know until this morning of Mr. Price's plans to form the lodge this day, I have notified but few of the holding of this meeting. Those most concerned will be here, having been notified. (He hands Petition to Halliburton who looks it over scanning the signatures.)

LUTWYCH: (Exasperated with Littlejohn's stupidity) Get back to your dishes and fires! (He chases him out. (Bowing) You will pardon the interruption gentlemen. (Noise heard off stage; exit Lutwych.)

GORDON: Did you see the Boston Gazette this morning?

BELCHER: I did, but there was little in it worth reading. I have it here. (Pulls paper out of pocket.) I observe that the Rev. Mr. Pigot of Marblehead has lost his negro man-servant Cuffy, having run away, and forty shillings reward.

I see, too, that John Merritt is selling Bohea tea lately imported at slightly lower prices, being 26 shillings per single pound, and good common green tea at 20 shillings per pound, but I shall wait for lower prices as I still have a few ounces left enough until Christmas.

LUTWYCH: (enters) Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Hope are arrived.

(They enter. Greetings are exchanged all around. Lutwych surveys the room and exits.)

HOPE: I trust all is in order. I see you have the Petition for our lodge but had forgotten to enquire concerning the jewels and implements of the various offices.

BELCHER: (Puts down "Gazette" on table.) I have brought these with me (producing "jewels" of Master and Wardens, attached to ribbon collars to be worn round neck.) It is so long since we held a meeting that I had near forgot where I had laid them.

HOPE: It is three years since Mr. Price bought them for us on his former visit to London, but little use have we made of them. I trust under our new Dispensation we may meet more regularly.

HAMILTON: (Examining them) They are but little tarnished and while waiting I shall burnish them. (He goes out and shortly afterward returns with a small cloth, and burnishes up the jewels.)

GORDON: I had late word from Philadelphia that last month a Grand Lodge was held at the Tun Tavern at which Mr. Humphrey Morrey was elected Master, or Grand Master as they wrongly call him, being but the Master of a lodge.

BELCHER: They make but slow though sure progress, and meet regularly each month though yet lacking a Deputation from England, as the new regulations require.

HAMILTON: It would be wisdom for us to procure a copy of the Constitutions so that we may conform strictly thereto in all matters.

HOPE: It would indeed, Brother, and Mr. Price may advise us in this respect.

LUTWYCH: (enters) Mr. Price, Mr. Kennelly and Mr. Quane are arrived. (They enter. Greetings are exchanged all round. Price brings a long roll—his Deputation—and a Book of Constitutions. Lutwych bows and retires.)

PRICE: I regret my tardy arrival but I had no idea so many townspeople were desirous of following the new fashions from London (laughingly). Instead of six buttons on the coat it will be six in future, and instead of one buckle on each shoe, each shoe will have a buckle. What fools we mortals be! I have measured for four townsmen this morning and will be near run out of cloth if the demand continues a fortnight. I see you have made ready for our meeting and we may begin. (Price takes a seat at centre. The others sit around.)

PRICE: (continuing) Gentlemen and Brothers, I have thought it wise to call you together this evening to acquaint you with the terms of the Deputation issued to me while in England by the R.W. Lord Montague and to form the Brethren now meeting in the town without a Warrant into a regular and duly constituted lodge.

HOPE: We all rejoice in your appointment as our Grand Master in New England and assure you of our support, being highly honored in your selection.

PRICE: (laughingly) It is not the only honor lately come upon me, for I was advised but yesterday of my promotion by His Excellency Governor Belcher, himself a Mason, to be Cornet in his Troop of Guards with the rank of Major, so you may expect to see me in full dress with red jacket and breeches, a pair of horse pistols, spurs, sword and all the folderols of one of his Majesty's cavalry.

QUANE: That is indeed good news and an honor well deserved. (They all rise and applaud. Price rises in acknowledgment.)

PRICE: Thank you, gentlemen. (They all sit down.) And now, the business of our new Grand Lodge. That we may be ourselves regularly formed as a Grand Lodge, I propose to ask Bro. Andrew Belcher to act as Deputy Grand Master and Brothers Thomas Kennelly and John Quane to act as Wardens and to assist me in forming our new Grand Lodge. (They take their places.) Bro. Halliburton who writes a fair hand will act as Secretary pro tempore and make a fair record of our proceedings to be read and approved by all present at the next meeting of the Lodge. (Halliburton takes an ink pot and quill pen from the mantle and sits down at the small table at rear R.) Brother Gordon, will you guard the door against the profane. Brethren, you will clothe yourselves as Masons. (They put on aprons which they have brought with them, and sit down.) We will now open our Grand Lodge. (All rise and stand on Sign of Fidelity.) Brother Gordon, are you assured that all here are true Masons?

GORDON: I am, Right Worshipful Sir.

PRICE: Brother Kennelly, how many principal officers are there in a lodge?

KENNELLY: Three, the M. and the S. and J.W.'s.

PRICE: Brother Quane, your place in the lodge as J.W.?

QUANE: In the S.

PRICE: Brother Kennelly, your place in the lodge as S.W.?

KENNELLY: In the W.

PRICE: The M.'s place?

KENNELLY: In the E.

PRICE: Why there, my Brother?

(Gordon lights a paper lighter at the nearest candle.)

KENNELLY: As the sun rises in the E. to open and enliven the day, so the M. is placed in the E. to open the Lodge and employ and instruct the Brethren.

PRICE: As it was in the beginning, let there be light.

(Gordon comes forward and lights the three candles on the small table, as Price opens Bible and places Square and Compasses.)

PRICE: The Grand Lodge being duly formed, before I declare it open, let us invoke the assistance of the Great Architect of the Universe in all our undertakings: (they bow their heads slightly): "may our labours thus begun in order, be conducted in peace and closed in harmony."

ALL: So mote it be.

PRICE: Brethren, in the name of the G.A.O.T.U., I declare this Grand Lodge duly opened for the purposes of Masonry. (Raps once with gavel on pedestal. All seated.)

Since my return I have been much occupied in my business concerns, and should have deferred the sum-

moning of the Brethren till a time more convenient for all, but this morning I was waited upon by Brethren of the Lodge in this town, who desired to present to me a Petition praying that they be granted a Deputation to hold their Lodge under my authority.

In order therefore that my jurisdiction may be the better understood I now ask our Brother Halliburton to read my appointment as Grand Master of the Province of New England.

(Halliburton reads Deputation, which is handed to him by Price.)

(See Beginnings of Freemasonry in America by Melvin M. Johnson, P.G.M., p. 76; or Massachusetts Proceedings vol. 1, p. 1.)

PRICE: This document, my Brothers, may some day be of great interest to those who come after us. See to it, Brother Halliburton, that it be carefully preserved but always ready for reference as to our authority.

HALLIBURTON: (bows)

PRICE: It now becomes my first duty to appoint officers of our Provincial Grand Lodge to assist me in its affairs. To the office of Deputy Grand Master, I appoint Brother Andrew Belcher; to the office of our S.G.W. I appoint Brother Thomas Kennelly; to the office of J.G.W. I appoint Brother John Quane, and to that of Secretary, I appoint Brother Halliburton. The remaining officers will be named on a later occasion.

BELCHER: (rises) R.W. Brother Price, I assure you that I appreciate the high honor conferred upon me by your appointment. I will endeavor to discharge the trust and confidence reposed in me.

KENNELLY: (rises) And I, too, desire to express like sentiments and to thank you for this appointment.

QUANE: (rises) R.W. Brother the office to which you have appointed me is much beyond my ability to perform. I thank you most heartily for the honor and promise a regular attendance at all meetings.

HALLIBURTON: (rises) W.W. Brother, permit me to add my thanks for the honor of acting even for a short time as the scribe of this important body.

PRICE: I am delighted, Brethren, to confer these appointments upon you, knowing that you will ably execute the duties assigned to you.

HOPE: R.W. Grand Master, I regret the absence of many of our influential brethren tonight, but learning of the appointment of yourself as Provincial Grand Master and that all lodges desirous of making Masons in these Provinces would in future be subject to your authority, we thought it desirable that at the earliest day possible we should request that you issue the necessary Deputation to the Brethren of the Lodge which has met in the Town from time to time so that henceforth all our proceedings may be regular and with ample authority.

We have with great pains considered and prepared this petition to you which I now present, praying for a regular Deputation and that we be duly formed and constituted as a Mason's lodge in the town of Boston, with a fixed set of officers to govern and preside over us.

PRICE: Brother Hope you will read the petition.

HOPE: (Reads petition including signatures.)

(See Facsimiles printed by St. John's Lodge for Bicentenary celebration 1933; or Massachusetts Proceedings, 1 p. 2-3; or Johnson's Beginnings p. 80.)

PRICE: Brother Hope, I have fully considered the prayer of this Petition that you and the Brethren named be formed into a regular and duly constituted Mason's Lodge in this town, which will be the first so formed in New England and the Colonies in America. Have the officers of the new Lodge been chosen?

HOPE: R.W. Brother, with your permission Brother Hamilton will reply for me. *(Remains standing.)*

HAMILTON: R.W. Brother, it has been unanimously agreed among ourselves to nominate you our Worshipful Brother Henry Hope to be Master of our new-constituted Lodge. *(Bows and sits down.)*

PRICE: R.W. Brother Belcher, Deputy Grand Master, have you examined Worshipful Brother Hope, nominated Master of the Lodge, and do you find him well skilled in the noble Science and Royal Art and duly instructed in our mysteries and the duties of the office of Master?

BELCHER: I have, R.W. Grand Master.

PRICE: You will present the Master-elect.

BELCHER: *(taking Hope by the left arm; the Lodge rises)* R.W. Grand Master, the Brethren here desire to be formed into a new Lodge and I present this worthy Brother to be their Master, whom I know to be of good morals and great skill, true and trusty and a lover of the whole Fraternity wheresoever dispersed over the face of the earth.

PRICE: *(taking Hope by the right hand, places him on his left, facing the Brethren. Belcher resumes his own seat on Price's right)* Brethren, I present to you Brother Henry Hope, nominated to be Master of your Lodge; do you consent to his appointment?

ALL: We do.

PRICE: *(to Hope)* W. Brother Hope, I do constitute and form these good Brethren into a new Lodge and appoint you the Master of it, not doubting of your capacity and care to preserve the cement of the Lodge and to govern the same. R.W. Deputy Grand Master, you will rehearse the Charges of a Master.

BELCHER: *(reading from Book of Constitutions; Hope stands facing the Brethren, and on the Sign of Fidelity.)* *(These Charges may be read from Mackey.)*

PRICE: Do you submit to these Charges as Masters have done in all ages?

HOPE: I do.

PRICE: Brother Hope, in consequence of your cordial submission thereunto, you are now to be installed Master of this new Lodge, in full confidence of your care, skill and capacity to govern the same.

I invest you with the badge of your office *(places square attached to ribbon around his neck; and shakes hands with him).*

I present you with the Book of Constitutions which you are to search at all times. Cause it to be read that none may pretend ignorance of the excellent precepts which it enjoins. *(Hands volume to him.)*

I present you with the proper furniture of your lodge—The Holy Writings, the Square and Compasses *(pointing to them on Altar)* without which no Lodge can be held and by which all Lodges are conducted in the principles of morality and virtue.

I place in your hand this gavel, the emblem of your authority. *(He places him in the Chair and stands on his left.)*

Brethren, behold your Master!

Master, behold your Brethren!

(The Brethren all standing on the Sign of Fidelity make a low bow and then applaud vigorously. They then form in line and pass around the room, shaking hands first with the Master and then with Price, and go back to their places. The Master raps once with his gavel and all are seated.)

HOPE: *(rising)* R.W. Brother, I desire first to acknowledge becomingly the honor conferred upon us by the favor of your attendance here this evening and for the ceremonies of my appointment as Master.

I also acknowledge my great debt to my Brethren who have this day chosen me to be Master of the Lodge in this town. We are much gratified for this due constitution of the Lodge. I wish you all prosperity. *(sits down.)*

PRICE: Worshipful Master, as I desire that you enter immediately upon the exercise of your office, I direct you to choose Wardens for your Lodge.

HOPE: For the offices of Wardens of the Lodge, I present Brothers Frederick Hamilton and James Gordon to you, R.W. Grand Master, for your approbation, and to the Brethren of the Lodge for their consent.

PRICE: Worshipful Brother, have you examined these Brethren, and do you find them well skilled in the noble Science and Royal Art and duly instructed in our mysteries and the duties of their respective offices?

HOPE: I have, R.W. Grand Master.

PRICE: *(turning to the Lodge)* Brethren, has this nomination your approbation and do you consent to their appointment?

ALL: We do. *(Applause)*

PRICE: Your appointment has the approbation of us all. Your regular and punctual attendance at our meetings is essentially necessary and particularly requested. In the absence of the Master you are to succeed to higher duties; in his presence you are to assist him in the government of it. I firmly rely on your knowledge of Masonry and your attachment to the lodge for the faithful discharge of the duties which you owe to your present appointment.

Do you submit and agree to accept the duties of the office of Warden?

HAMILTON AND GORDON: We do.

PRICE: I now approve and confirm you in your respective stations and invest you with the badges of your respective offices. *(Places ribbon with jewels attached around neck)* and install you to be Wardens of this Lodge and direct you to assume your places. *(They bow to the Master and shake hands with Price and pass around to chairs placed on the right hand of the S. and J. Wardens' chairs respectively, and remain standing. The Brethren then pass around the room as before congratulating and shaking hands with Gordon and Hamilton.)*

PRICE: Worshipful Brother, the business of the evening being concluded, I declare the new Lodge to be duly constituted and formed and the officers thereof duly installed, and I admonish and charge you all to due obedience and submission, according to the principles of our Order, and as it has been formed and perfected with so much unanimity and concord, in which we greatly rejoice, so may it long continue. May

kindness and brotherly affection distinguish your conduct as men and as Masons, and may the tenets of our profession be transmitted through your Lodge, pure and unimpaired from generation to generation. *(Bows to Master and then to Lodge and sits down. Applause.)*

KENNELLY: Worshipful Master, before we part let us express our thanks to R.W. Brother Price for graciously granting us his Deputation to meet as a Lodge under his authority. I have drawn and submit to you the following motion, *(Reads)*

"That we the Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Lodge regularly met and congregated at the House of Edward Lutwych at the sign of the Bunch of Grapes in Kings Street, Boston, New England, assembled in due form and adorned with all our honors, respectfully congratulate our Right Worshipful Brother Henry Price on his appointment to be Provincial Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of New England by Deputation from our Right Worshipful Brother and Right Honorable Anthony Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of England, and acknowledge with thanks his graciousness in forming and constituting us into a Lodge in this town.

"We shall always rejoice in the prosperity of the Masonic Art and shall make it our study to promote the interests of the Order and by strictly adhering to the true principles of our Constitution hope to merit his approbation."

QUANE: I esteem it an especial privilege to second this motion of our thanks to the Grand Master. *(Bows to chair and then to Kennelly.)*

HOPE: This motion is timely and well conceived. I doubt not that it meets with your approbation. *(All assent and applaud.)*

PRICE: I gratefully acknowledge these congratulations and good wishes.

HOPE: I desire that our Grand Master close the Lodge. *(Hands gavel to Price.)*

PRICE: My Brothers, I congratulate you on this auspicious new beginning of your Lodge in this town. Tonight we look ahead into the future and see Masonry building on the foundations we have laid today, spreading into every part of this vast land and exerting an influence on millions yet unborn, and the history of nations and peoples not known to us, and may it be said of us, that they builded better than we knew. May the Lodge and Freemasonry prosper and continue until time shall be no more! *(Applause.)*

And now let us close this Grand Lodge and pass to refreshment. *(Raps once, all rise.)* Let us, with all reverence and humility, express our gratitude to the Great Architect of the Universe for favors already received; may He continue to preserve our Order by cementing and adorning it with every moral and social virtue.

ALL: So mote it be.

PRICE: *(Taking up candle and blowing it out)* Happy to meet! . . . *(Blows out second candle)* Sorry to part! . . . *(Blows out third candle)* Happy to meet again! . . . *(Closes Bible)* The Grand Lodge is closed until due notice is given.

(At this moment, Littlejohn's head is poked through the door and is discovered by Gordon.)

GORDON: Ah, an eavesdropper. *(Seizes Littlejohn*

and drags him into the centre of the room shaking with terror.)

PRICE: *(concealing a smile)* Eavesdropping! A most serious offence! Stand the knave up before me for trial *(Halliburton moves table to center rear).*

PRICE: Brothers Belcher, Kennelly, Quane and Halliburton, members of our Grand Lodge will assist me. *(Nods and glances are exchanged. They take their seats along the rear of the table, from R. to L.: Halliburton, Belcher, Price, Kennelly and Quane.)*

PRICE: Brother Hope will present the accused. *(Hope puts a rope around his shoulders. Lutwych appears in the doorway and senses the situation.)*

PRICE: What is your name?

LITTLEJOHN: Le-le-le-le-Littlejohn.

PRICE: What is your age?

LITTLEJOHN: Ni-ni-ni-ni-nineteen.

PRICE: *(With mock dignity)* Young man, you have been caught red-handed in the heinous offence of eavesdropping. All present are witnesses to this most serious crime which, under the laws of England, is punishable at the sessions by a heavy fine and sureties for good behaviour. What wages do you get?

LITTLEJOHN: Five-five-five pounds a year.

PRICE: What do you mean by five-five-five pounds a year?

LITTLEJOHN: Nothing.

PRICE: Can you find sureties for your good behavior?

LITTLEJOHN: Master Lutwych will go bondsman for me.

LUTWYCH: *(Jumping forward)* I will not!

PRICE: Your case seems rather desperate. We must consult. *(The court converse with one another a few moments.)*

PRICE: We find you guilty of eavesdropping or listening. The punishment directed in the older books of the law for this crime was to be placed under the eaves of the house in rainy weather till the water runs in at your shoulders and out at your heels. If it were raining tonight that would be our sentence. The law books of today direct as a penalty heavy fine with sureties. You are unable to pay the one or obtain the other. Under such circumstances and after mature consideration we are inclined to be extremely lenient with you, and direct that instead of suffering the extreme punishment of a fine with sureties you have your throat cut from ear to ear *(Littlejohn gasps with amazement)* your tongue torn out *(another gasp)* and buried in the sands of the sea at low water mark where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours. This punishment we realize may prove inconvenient to you at times and we feel bound to provide you with an alternative; to wit, that you sing for us a song.

LITTLEJOHN: I-I-I-can't sing, sir!

PRICE: After we hear you we shall decide that point ourselves.

LITTLEJOHN: I-I-I-can't sing, sir!

PRICE: Then we will show you how. Gordon, give us a song and save the life of this young knave.

GORDON: *(bows and sings)*—

Drink to me only with thine eyes, and I will pledge with mine.

Or leave a kiss within the cup, and I'll not ask for wine;

The thirst that from the soul doth rise, doth
ask a drink divine,
But might I of Jove's nectar sip, I would not
change for thine,—for thine.

I sent thee late a rosy wreath, not so much
hon'ring thee;
As giving it a hope that there it could not
withered be;
But thou thereon didst only breathe, and
send'st it back to me,—
Since when it grows and smells, I swear, not of
itself, but thee,—but thee.

(All applaud except Littlejohn)

PRICE: Did you not enjoy that song?

LITTLEJOHN: I did not, sir.

PRICE: Did not? Young man you do not apprehend
the danger in which you stand. You must sing for us
or prepare to suffer the sentence of this court. Lutwyche,
have you your sword with you?

(Littlejohn starts and shakes)

LUTWYCH: (draws sword) I have, your Honor.

PRICE: We shall give you another chance, Littlejohn.
This time Master Lutwyche will sing for you and we
shall all join in the chorus.

LUTWYCH: (Bows and sings)

Come, landlord, fill the flowing bowl,
Until it doth run over,
Come, landlord, fill the flowing bowl,
Until it doth run over.

CHORUS

For to-night we'll merry, merry be,
For to-night we'll merry, merry be,
For to-night we'll merry, merry be,
To-morrow we'll be sober.

The man that drinks good whisky punch,
And goes to bed right mellow,
The man that drinks good whisky punch,
And goes to bed right mellow.

CHORUS

Lives as he ought to live,
Lives as he ought to live,
Lives as he ought to live,
And dies a jolly fellow.

The man who drinks cold water pure,
And goes to bed quite sober,
The man who drinks cold water pure,
And goes to bed quite sober.

CHORUS

Falls as the leaves do fall,
Falls as the leaves do fall,
Falls as the leaves do fall,
So rarely in October.

But he who drinks just what he likes,
And getteth "half seas over,"
But he who drinks just what he likes,
And getteth "half seas over."

CHORUS

Will live until he dies,
Will live until he dies,
Will live until he dies, perhaps,
And then lie down in clover.

The pretty girl that gets a kiss,
And goes and tells her mother,
The pretty girl that gets a kiss,
And goes and tells her mother.

CHORUS

Does a very foolish thing,
Does a very foolish thing,
Does a very foolish thing,
And don't deserve another.

(Applause)

PRICE: (With great dignity) I note, Master Littlejohn,
that you do not applaud our efforts. The predicament
in which you stand is a very simple one. You must
submit to the punishment for eavesdropping unless
you take the only one way out—a song.

LITTLEJOHN: I-I-I-can't sing, sir.

PRICE: The court finds itself in a peculiar predicament.
Not being able to carry out its sentence and
judgment we must further consult. Lutwyche, what
kind of servant is this young knave?

LUTWYCH: Your Honor, most particular though
curious at times. May I request the extremest leniency
with him; though haled by me before you I believe him
to have been hastily condemned. Our lodge had closed
when I discovered him coming in. Can he not be made
a serving Brother of our Lodge and tile the door out-
side?

PRICE: (After consultation) An admirable sugges-
tion, Lutwyche. (To Littlejohn) At our next meeting
you will be entered and sworn as a Serving Brother and
will guard the door against all cowans and eavesdroppers
who might intrude themselves into our ceremonies.
Lutwyche: refreshments!

LUTWYCH: Littlejohn, bring in the refreshments.

PRICE: Lutwyche, the Entered Apprentice Song!

Come let us prepare,
We Brothers that are
Assembled on merry occasion;
Let's drink, laugh and sing;
Our wine has a spring;
Here's a health to an Accepted Mason.

Antiquity's pride
We have on our side,
That maketh us just in our station
There's not but what's good
To be understood
By a Free and an Accepted Mason.

Then join hand in hand,
To each other firm stand,
Let's be merry, and put a bright face on;
What mortal can boast,
So noble a toast,
As a Free and an Accepted Mason.

(The glasses now being filled they stand around in a
semi circle.)

PRICE: Gentlemen and Brothers, His Gracious Majesty,
King George the Second.

(They hold their glasses up towards the King's pic-
ture)

ALL: His Gracious Majesty, the King! (They drink)

ALL: (Singing)—

God save great George our King,
Long live our noble King.
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us.
God save the King!

CURTAIN



JULY ANNIVERSARIES

Christopher Yates, Colonel in the Rev-
olutionary War, was born in Schenec-
tady, N. Y., July 8, 1737. In 1774, he
founded and became first Master of St.
George's Lodge in that city.

Elbridge Gerry, 5th U. S. Vice Presi-
dent and member of Philanthropic Lodge,
Marblehead, Mass., was born in that
city, July 17, 1744.

John Jacob Astor, pioneer American
merchant and Grand Treasurer of the
Grand Lodge of New York (1798-1801),
was born at Waldorf, near Heidelberg,
Germany, July 17, 1763.

Admiral John D. Sloat, who in 1846
took possession of California for the
United States, was born at Sloatsburg,
N. Y., July 26, 1781, and became a
member of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 3,
New York City.

Simon Bolivar, revolutionary leader
who achieved independence from Spain
for Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Pana-
ma, Peru and Bolivia, was born at Cara-
cas, Venezuela, July 24, 1783, and be-
came a 30th Degree Scottish Rite Mason
in France.

Edmund Burke, famous English par-
liamentarian and member of Jerusalem
Lodge No. 44, Clerkenwell, London,
died at Beaconsfield, Eng., July 7, 1797.

Commodore Lawrence Kearney, who
served in the War of 1812, became a
member of Columbian Lodge, Boston,
Mass., July 12, 1815.

Jean Antoine Houdon, famous French
sculptor and member of the Lodge of
the Nine Sisters, Paris, died in that city,
July 16, 1828.

Brig. Gen. James Miller, Governor of
Arkansas (1819-25) and member of St.
John's Lodge, Boston, Mass., died at
Temple, N. H., July 7, 1851.

Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the
Interior under President Grant, was
raised in Detroit (Mich.) Lodge No. 2,
July 7, 1857.

Lawrence D. Tyson, U. S. Senator
from Tennessee (1925-29), was born
near Greenville, N. C., July 4, 1861, and
on July 20, 1923, was raised in Knox-
ville (Tenn.) Lodge No. 718.

Joseph W. Byrns, who at the time
of death in 1936 was Speaker of the
House of Representatives, was born near
Cedar Hill, Tenn., July 20, 1869, and
was a member of the Scottish Rite at
Nashville, having received the decoration
of K.C.C.H.

Hyman W. Witcover, 33°, G.C.,

Secretary General of the Southern Su-
preme Council (1923-24), was born at
Timmonsville, S. C., July 16, 1871.

Andrew Johnson, 17th U. S. President
and member of both York and Scottish
Rites, died near Carter's Station, Tenn.,
July 31, 1875.

Franz Liszt, famous composer and
conductor, died at Bayreuth, Germany,
July 31, 1886. Although initiated in
Harmony Lodge, Frankfurt-on-the-Main,
Germany, in 1841, he became a member
of Harmony Lodge, Budapest, Hungary,
twenty-five years later.

Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico
(1877-80; 1884-1911) and Grand Com-
mander of the Mexican Supreme Council,
died at Paris, France, July 2, 1915.

Ahmet Muhtar, Active Member of
the Supreme Council of Turkey and Tur-
kish Ambassador to the United States,
died at Ankara, Turkey, July 3, 1934.

LIVING BROTHERS

George W. Norris, U. S. Senator from
Nebraska and member of Sesostri's Shrine
Temple, at Lincoln, Nebr., was born near
Clyde, Ohio, July 11, 1861.

Ben. S. Paulen, former Governor of
Kansas and member of Scottish Rite at
Wichita, was born in DeWitt County,
Ill., July 14, 1869.

Dr. Frederick J. Schaufelberger, 33°,
Grand Commander of Knights Templar
in Nebraska (1913), was made a Master
Mason at Fostoria, Ohio, July 7, 1873.

Alva J. Brasted, former Chief of Chap-
lains, U. S. A., who received the 32nd
Degree at Fargo, N. Dak., in 1909, was
born at Findley's Lake, N. Y., July 5,
1876.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, 33°, noted
Masonic writer and lecturer, was
born at Decatur, Texas, July 21, 1876.

Arthur M. Hyde, 33°, Secretary of
Agriculture in the Hoover Cabinet, was
born at Princeton, Mo., July 12, 1877.

Arthur H. Moore, Governor of New
Jersey, was born at Jersey City, July
3, 1879, and is a 33rd Degree Member
elect of the Northern Supreme Council.

Charles W. Tobey, former Governor
of New Hampshire, was born at Rox-
bury, Mass., July 22, 1880, and is a
member of Souhegan Lodge No. 67,
Greenville, N. H.

Paul V. McNutt, U. S. High Com-
missioner to the Philippine Islands and
member of the Scottish Rite in the
Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, was born
at Franklin, Ind., July 19, 1891.

Herman T. Tripp, 33°, former Deputy

in Alaska of the Mother Supreme Coun-
cil, received the 32nd Degree at Juneau,
Alaska, July 12, 1912.

THE MARQUIS OF AILSA

The Marquis of Ailsa (formerly the
Earl of Cassillis), well known in Masonic
circles in the British Empire and the
United States, has been re-elected First
Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand
Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland for the
twenty-seventh year in succession. Due
to indisposition Lord Ailsa was unable to
be present at the meeting.

He expects to attend the session of the
Scottish Rite Supreme Council, Southern
Jurisdiction, in October, 1939, and the
banquet of the Royal Order of Scotland,
to be given in Washington, D. C.,
October 19th.

With his party he will be present at
the Triennials of the General Grand
Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, U. S. A.,
and the General Grand Council, Royal
and Select Masters, to be held at Charles-
ton, S. C., October 23-26.

OLDEST LIVING SOJOURNER

Charles O. Hodgdon, retired Pay-
master of the United States Navy, and
the oldest member of the National So-
journers, was born June 3, 1841. He
joined George Washington Lodge No. 9,
A.F.&A.M., St. Louis, Mo., and became
Senior Warden in 1869, and Master of
that Lodge in 1872. His other Masonic
affiliations are Oriental Chapter, R.A.M.,
and Hiram Council, R.&S.M., of St.
Louis.

Mr. Hodgdon served in the Civil War
for three years in Company A, 2nd Illi-
nois Volunteer Cavalry, and as Acting
Assistant Paymaster, U.S.N., from De-
cember 24, 1864, to September 26, 1885.

PAST GRAND MASTER HONORED

William Allen Fairweather, oldest liv-
ing Past Grand Master of the Grand
Lodge, F.&A.M., of Washington, was es-
pecially honored by that Grand Body
during the opening session of its 82nd
Annual Communication held at Tacoma,
June 21, 1939. The occasion was the
50th Anniversary of his election to the
office of Grand Master.

Mr. Fairweather was made a Mason in
Spokane (Wash.) Lodge No. 34, F.&-
A.M., in 1882. Moving to Sprague, he
was Master of Sprague Lodge No. 40,
from 1884 to 1887. Active in the Grand
Lodge, he was elected its Master in 1889.

He joined the Royal Arch in 1883, and attained the office of Grand High Priest in 1888.

Mr. Fairweather is the only living member of a group of 17 members of the Capitular Rite who met in Spokane on June 6, 1884, to start the formation of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Washington.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF CANADA

For several years past the Supreme Council, 33°, of the Dominion of Canada has opened its annual session on the first Tuesday in October. This year the date has been changed, and its 1939 meeting will be held in the city of Fort William, Ontario, commencing on September 12th.

William H. Wardrope, 33°, is Grand Commander, and J. A. Henderson, 33°, is Acting Secretary General. The sessions will be held in the Masonic Temple.

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MISSING CORNERSTONE

The Grand Lodge officers, A.F.&A.M., of Illinois are at a loss to understand what became of the cornerstone and its contents laid in the old Masonic Temple in Chicago by the fraternity nearly a half century ago. The question came up recently in connection with the wrecking of the old structure which had become known as the Capitol Building.

The supposition is that when the private owners made an entrance in the corner of the structure a decade or so ago for business reasons, the cornerstone was removed and the contents of the metal box accorded little or no respect by the profane. Certainly, no Mason was present when the cornerstone was removed, else he would have taken great pride in preserving it and having it put in the care of a Master of a Masonic Lodge.

The contents of cornerstones have a sentimental value to the Fraternity and a historical value to the community in which they are laid, for in the ceremonial the Grand Master expresses the profound wish that "ages on ages shall pass away ere it again be seen by men."

The sentiment expressed in the above lines was respected when in the course of altering the United Masonic Temple at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, for business purposes the metal container was left unopened and cemented with the stone into another part of the building.

EDITOR RAISES SON

Harold E. Bede, son of Benj. Elbert Bede, 33°, Past Master of Cottage Grove (Ore.) Lodge No. 51, A.F.&A.M., and the editor of *The Masonic Analyst*, was recently made a Master Mason in Friendship Lodge No. 160, Portland, under circumstances long to be remembered and appreciated by him. Throughout the ceremonies of initiation Mr. Bede, who raised his son, was assisted in one part of the ceremony by officers and members of Research Lodge of Ore. No. 198, Portland, and in the other part by Masters of various Lodges in and near Portland.

Among the participants in the ceremonies were Past Grand Masters Herbert L. Tony, Leslie M. Scott, and Walter C. Winslow; Clarence D. Phillips, Senior Grand Deacon; Carl Donagh and George Griffith, all of Research Lodge, of which Brother Bede, Sr., is a member; also the following each of whom, except the last, is Master of his Lodge: Leslie M. Stark, Friendship Lodge; Arthur Fleming, Alberta Lodge No. 172; William F. Oeschgar, Doric Lodge No. 132; Floyd H. Bay, West Gate Lodge No. 186; Wm. V. Custer, Kenton Lodge No. 114; Riley Wakley, Sellwood Lodge No. 131; Frank Glover, Portland Lodge No. 55; and Harry B. Grauel, Junior Grand Deacon and Chaplain of Friendship Lodge, who

acted as Chaplain in both sections and made a beautiful presentation of the Bible to the candidate. George D. Dryer, of Research, presented an emblem from the parents of the candidate.

Many Masters were present from other Lodges, including some from Cottage Grove, to pay their respects to the Bedes, father and son, who were former residents of that city.

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JACOB TATSCH DIES IN LONDON

The body of Jacob Hugo Tatsch of Brookline, Masonic author who was an American delegate and representative of the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington to the installation of the Duke of Kent as grand master of English Freemasonry, was cremated in London and the ashes brought home for burial. He died Monday night, July 17, from a heart attack while proposing a dinner toast at the Authors lodge in London.

Mr. Tatsch, born in Milwaukee 51 years ago, lived at 1677 Beacon street, Brookline, and formerly was associated with the First National Bank of Boston. He was a member of various American and foreign Masonic societies and had received many honors for his work on Masonic bibliographies and in educational services.

He had been associated with banks in Spokane, New York and Los Angeles before he became assistant secretary and assistant director of the National Masonic Research Society in Cedar Rapids, Ia. Later he served with the Masonic Service Association in Washington, was secre-

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tary-treasurer of Educational Research Associates, Inc., Washington; curator of the Iowa Masonic library; vice-president of the Macoy Publishing Company, New York, and president of the Glastonbury Press of Brookline.

During the world war he was a special agent in the army intelligence division, and later attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the reserve corps. Mr. Tatsch was a fellow of the National Masonic Research Society, a member of the National Sojourners, Reserve Officers' Association of the United States and Scabbard and Blade. Among the works he had written were "High Lights in Crescent History," "Freemasonry in the 13 Colonies," "Facts About George Washington as a Freemason," "A Reader's Guide to Masonic Literature," "Masonic Book-

plates" and "Books on Freemasonry." Also, he had contributed to Masonic publications and numerous magazines.

He leaves his widow and a son, Robert M. Tatsch.

Scientific subjects do not progress necessarily on the lines of direct usefulness. Very many applications of the theories of pure mathematics have come many years, sometimes centuries, after the actual discoveries themselves.

—Prof. A. R. Forsyth.

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HEADS GRAND COUNCIL

B. J. Betsch, 32°, of Wenatchee, Wash., was elected Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, of that state during the recent meeting of the Grand Council at Seattle.

Mr. Betsch became a Master Mason in Relief Lodge No. 284, F.&A.M., at Pierpont, Ohio, in 1895, and a member of the various York Rite Bodies at Conneaut, Ohio, in the Spring of 1901. A member of all the York Rite Bodies of Wenatchee, he is Past High Priest of the Chapter, a Past Master of the Council and at present is Generalissimo of Columbia Commandery.

Active for several years in the York Rite Bodies, Mr. Betsch became a Scottish Rite Mason in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1908, and an active member of Wenatchee Consistory, Wash. He was its secretary for five years.

OLD MASON CONFERS

W. I. Larash, who has been a member of Rushville (Ill.) Lodge No. 9, A.F.&A.M., for 63 years, conferred the Fellow Craft Degree on a candidate April 27, 1939. On this occasion all the chairs were filled by past masters. As the oldest past master, he acted as master. His memory and delivery were remarkable, and his short talk on the philosophy of Freemasonry, excellent. Mr. Larash is in his later 80's and is in reasonably good health.

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Stark Consistory, Canton, Ohio, held its Spring Reunion of the Scottish Rite Bodies of that city during May 5th and 6th. Thirty-one candidates received the Degrees—twenty-six of them from the 4°-32°; one, from 4°-14°; and four, from the 19°-32°.

Unique and believed to be unparalleled in the annals of Scottish Rite Masonry was the candidacy of a brother in the class who, about to attain his 94th birthday, has been a Mason for 72 years. The candidate, George P. Craig, evinced much interest in the work and was quick and apt throughout the presentation of the degrees.

SPANISH MASON TO MEXICO

The Hon. Augusto Barcia, 33°, former Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Spain, who resigned his office, when he was elected a member of the Cortez, came to the United States recently en route to Cuba

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and Mexico. He is now in Mexico City where he will give a course of lectures in a university there. At the conclusion of his course he will likely go to the Argentine Republic where he hopes to make his future home.

PRAGUE LODGE BOMBED

Hate and intolerance continue in the totalitarian States against Freemasonry. At Prague, May 20, 1939, an infernal machine exploded in a building occupied by a Masonic lodge. The stairs, the elevator and the quarters of the porter were demolished. The cause of the explosion, if known, was not disclosed by the police. Not long ago the police found bombs in a building occupied by Masonic lodges that had not exploded.

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WASHINGTON CORNERSTONE

An ell-shaped cornerstone 8 feet long and 4½ feet high and weighing over five and a half tons was laid on the afternoon of June 8th, for the new Scottish Rite Temple on Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C. The ceremonies were conducted by the Grand Lodge, F.A.A.M., of the District of Columbia, with Eugene E. Thompson, Grand Master, officiating. Col. John H. Cowles, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, U. S. A., delivered the principal address.

It is expected that the new building, to be distinguished by its simplicity of style and in many respects to be one of the most noteworthy buildings in Washington, will be ready for dedication some time in January, 1940.

The building with outside dimensions of 129 by 114 feet and approximate floor area of 36,000 square feet will be of Indiana limestone. The central portion of the main facade will contain 33 stones, each being 9 feet square and weighing some 6 tons. The lintel over the main portal, one of the largest face area stones ever quarried in the United States, will weigh 40 tons with a face area of 260 square feet.

Col. Charles Cyrus Coombs, Deputy in the District of Columbia of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, presided at the ceremonies. Others who took part were Dr. John C. Palmer, Grand Chaplain; Frank Stetson, chairman of the building committee; Dr. Hector G. Spaulding, chairman of the cornerstone committee, who read an original sonnet "To Those Who Shall Open This Stone"; Marx E. Kahn, who recited his well known tribute to the flag, and the Rev. Simpson B. Daugherty, Assistant Grand Chaplain of the District of Columbia, who gave the Benediction.

The Temple will be the home of the Coordinate Scottish Rite Bodies of the District: Mithras Lodge of Perfection; Evangelist Chapter, Knights Rose Croix; Robert De Bruce Council, Knights Kadosh, and Albert Pike Consistory.

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